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#### REMARKS

Claims 21-35 stand rejected. Claims 1-20 have been previously canceled. By this paper, Claims 21, 22, 24, 25 and 34 have been amended. Support for the amendments can be found throughout the specification, for example at page 6 (second full paragraph), page 7 (third full paragraph), and page 9 (first full paragraph) of Applicant's specification as filed. No new matter has been added. Thus, Claims 21-35 are presented for consideration and further examination in view of the following amendments and remarks.

#### Rejection of Claims 22, 23, and 26 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph

The Examiner rejected Claims 22, 23, and 26 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention. Specifically, the Examiner states that the recitation of a plurality of intraparietal reinforcement devices in these claims lacks antecedent basis. Claim 21, from which Claims 22, 23, and 26 depend, has been amended to replace "in combination with an intraparietal reinforcement device" with "and at least one intraparietal reinforcement device," thereby correcting the lack of antecedent basis. Applicant respectfully submits that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, has been overcome.

## Rejection of Claims 21-26 and 28-34 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

The Examiner rejected Claims 21-26 and 28-34 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,549,665 (Vesely). Applicant respectfully submits that a claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference. See M.P.E.P. § 2131.

Vesely shows an animal leaflet valve which is placed over a stent support comprising a support ring, as stent post ring, and a wire frame. (Vesely, col. 4 ll. 13-14.) The stent post ring and wire frame rest against the interior wall of the animal valve, within the lumen of the valve, but do not penetrate the thickness of the animal valve. (See Vesely, Figure 2). The claimed structure, in contrast, is not disposed within the lumen of a valve. Rather, amended Claim 21 recites a "biological prosthesis comprising an animal aortic valve... having a tubular outer wall, and at least one intraparietal reinforcement device comprising a rod implanted in said tubular

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wall of said animal aortic valve, the rod penetrating the thickness of the tubular outer wall of said animal aortic valve."

As an initial matter, Applicant submits that the term "intraparietal" recited in the claims means "within the wall of an organ." The term "intraparietal" is defined in Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary, 28th Edition, as "intramural." The term "intramural," in turn, is defined as "within the wall of an organ." Copies of the relevant pages of Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary are attached hereto as Exhibit A. Copies of the pages defining the prefix "intra" and the base "parietal" are also attached for the Examiner's convenience. Because Vesely shows a stent support which is disposed within the lumen of a valve, Applicant respectfully submits that Vesely fails to disclose an "intraparietal reinforcement device" as recited in independent Claim 21.

In addition, Applicant has amended Claim 1 to recite that the rod is "implanted in said tubular wall of said animal aortic valve, the rod penetrating the thickness of the tubular outer wall of said animal aortic valve." Support for this amendment can be found in at least page 6 (second full paragraph) and page 9 (first full paragraph) of Applicant's specification as filed. Applicant submits that the device of Vesely is neither "implanted in" a tubular wall of a valve, nor does it "penetrate the thickness" of a valve wall. Accordingly, because Vesely does not disclose each and every element of Claim 21, Applicant respectfully submits that Vesely does not anticipate Claim 21. Claims 22-35 depend directly or indirectly from Claim 21 and, thus, are patentable for at least the same reasons that Claim 21 is patentable over the applied art. Therefore, Applicant respectfully request that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) be withdrawn.

## Rejection of Claims 27 and 35 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

The Examiner rejected dependent Claim 27 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vesely in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,767,362 (Schreck). The Examiner also rejected dependent Claim 35 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Vesely in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,506,394 (Bédard). To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the prior art references must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

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Bédard discloses a ring-shaped implant for removably securing a valve prosthesis (Bédard, Abstract). The valve prosthesis shown in Bédard includes a tissue valve placed over a support frame, within the lumen of the valve but not penetrating the valve wall tissue. (Bédard, Figure 9). Schreck shows a bioprosthetic valve including a flexible tubular member (22) which is surrounded by and attached to a support stent (24). (Schreck, col. 7 II. 41-43, Figure 1). The tubular member (22) is threaded through slots (54) provided in commissure posts (42), and then threaded around inserts (72) to create a trileaflet geometry. (Schreck, col. 7 I. 55 – col. 8 I. 4, Figure 2). Neither Bédard nor Schreck discloses a rod which is "implanted in said tubular wall of said animal aortic valve, the rod penetrating the thickness of the tubular outer wall of said animal aortic valve," as recited in independent Claim 1, from which Claims 27 and 35 depend. Accordingly, because the applied prior art of record fails to disclose each and every element of Claims 27 and 35, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) be withdrawn.

### No Disclaimers or Disavowals

Although the present communication may include alterations to the application or claims, or characterizations of claim scope or referenced art, Applicant is not conceding in this application that previously pending claims are not patentable over the cited references. Rather, any alterations or characterizations are being made to facilitate expeditious prosecution of this application. Applicant reserves the right to pursue at a later date any previously pending or other broader or narrower claims that capture any subject matter supported by the present disclosure, including subject matter found to be specifically disclaimed herein or by any prior prosecution. Accordingly, reviewers of this or any parent, child or related prosecution history shall not reasonably infer that the Applicant has made any disclaimers or disavowals of any subject matter supported by the present application.

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#### Co-Pending Applications of Assignee

Applicant wishes to draw the Examiner's attention to the following co-pending applications of the present application's assignee.

Serial Number	Title	Filed
11/775,043	REINFORCEMENT DEVICE FOR A BIOLOGICAL VALVE AND REINFORCED BIOLOGICAL VALVE	July 9, 2007
11/814,155	INTRAPARIETAL REINFORCING DEVICE FOR	July 17, 2007
	BIOLOGICAL CARDIAC PROTHESIS AND REINFORCED BIOLOGICAL HEART VALVE	

#### CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the rejections set forth in the outstanding Office Action are inapplicable to the present claims. Accordingly, early issuance of a Notice of Allowance is most earnestly solicited.

Any remarks in support of patentability of one claim should not be imputed to any other claim in this or a related application, even if similar terminology is used. Any remarks referring to only a portion of a claim should not be understood to base patentability on solely that portion; rather, patentability must rest on each claim taken as a whole. Applicant has not presented arguments concerning whether the applied references can be properly combined in view of the clearly missing elements noted above, and Applicant reserves the right to later contest whether a proper reason exists to combine these references.

Applicant respectfully traverses each of the Examiner's rejections and each of the Examiner's assertions regarding what the prior art discloses or teaches, even if not expressly discussed herein. Although changes to the claims have been made, no acquiescence or estoppel is or should be implied thereby; such amendments are made only to expedite prosecution of the present application and are without prejudice to the presentation or assertion, in the future, of claims relating to the same or similar subject matter.

The undersigned has made a good faith effort to respond to all of the noted rejections and to place the claims in condition for immediate allowance. Nevertheless, if any undeveloped issues remain or if an issue requires clarification, the Examiner is respectfully requested to call Applicant's attorney in order to resolve any such issue promptly.

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Please charge any additional fees, including any fees for additional extension of time, or credit overpayment to Deposit Account No. 11-1410.

Respectfully submitted,

KNOBBE, MARTENS, OLSON & BEAR, LLP

Dated: Feb. 19, 2008

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AMEND

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## Exhibit A

U.S. Patent Application No. 10/550,297 Filed: September 21, 2005

Atty Docket No. LEMAN.001APC

# **Dorland's** Illustrated Medical Dictionary

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W.B. SAUNDERS COMPANY A Dioision of Harcourt Brace & Company The Curtis Center Independence Square West Philadelphia, PA 19106

> Dorland's illustrated medical dictionary. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Co.,

v.; ill.; 27 cm. Irregular.

Began publication with 23rd ed. Description based on: 26th ed.

Continues: American illustrated medical dictionary.

 Medicine—Dictionaries. 1. Dorland, W.A. Newman (William Alexander Newman), 1864–1956.

[DNLM: 1. Dictionaries, Medical. 2. Reference Books, Medical.

[Medical]

[Medical]

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itailan (27th Edition, revised)—Edizioni Scientifiche Internazionali (ESI), Milan, Italy

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Spanish (27th Edition) (Adaption) - McGraw-Hill-Interamericana de España, Madrid, Spain

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reference i., see under value.

ST i., the portion of the electrocardiogram from the end of the S wave to the end of the T wave, comprising the ST segment and the T

Sturm's i., focal systolic time i's (STI), any of several intervals measured for assess-

system cume i s (511), any of several intervals measured for assessing left ventricular performance, particularly left ventricular ejection time (LVET), electromechanical systole (US<sub>3</sub>), and presjection period (PEP) electrocardiography, phonocardiography, and carotid pulse tracings are used to determine LVET and US<sub>3</sub>, and from them, PB? See also individual intervals. tolerance i., an interval estimate that has a specified probability of

covering a specified fraction of the parent population.

V.A I., the time between a ventricular stimulus and the atrial stimulus.

in-ter-val-vu-lar (in"tər-val'vu-lər) between valves,

in-ter-vas-cu-lar (in"tər-vas'ku-lər) between blood vessels.

in-ter-ven-tion (in"tar-ven'shan) [L. intercentre to come between] 1, the act or fact of interfering so as to modify. 2. specifically, any measure whose purpose is to improve health or to alter the course

of a disease.

crisis I., 1. an immediate, short-term, psychotherapeutic approach,
the goal of which is to help resolve a personal crisis within the
individual's immediate environment. 2. the procedures involved in responding to an emergency.

in-ter-ven-tric-u-lar (In'tar-van-trik'u-lar) [inter- + L. ventriculum ventricle] situated between ventricles.

in-ter-ver-te-brai (in"tər-ver'tə-brəi) [Inter-+ vertebra] situated between two contiguous vertebrae; see under disk in-ter-vil-lous (in"tər-vil'əs) [inter- + L. villus tuft] situated between

or among villi. in-tes-ti-nal (in-tes'ti-nal) [L. intestinalis] pertaining to the intes-

In-tes-tine (In-tes'tin) [L. intesti'nus inward, Internal; Gr. enteron] the portion of the alimentary canal extending from the pyloric opening of the stomach to the anus, called also bowel and gut. See

intestinum. blind i., caecum (def. 2).

empty i., jejunum. iced i., peritonitis chronica fibrosa encapsulans. jejunolieal i., intesthum tenue mesenteriale. large i., the distal portion of the intestitute des large i., the distal portion of the intestine; see intestinum crassum [NA].

mesenterial i., intestinum tenue mesenteriale. segmented i., colon.

all 1., the proximal portion of the intestine; see intestinum tenue [NA]

in-tes-ti-no-in-tes-ti-nal (in-tes'ti-no-in-tes'ti-nal) pertaining to two different portions of the intestine, as the intestino-intestinal

In-tes-ti-num (in"tes-ti'-nəm) pl. intesti'na [L., from intestinus inward, internal] intestine: the portion of the alimentary canal extending from the pyloric opening of the stomach to the anus: it is a membra from the pytoric opening of the storikating the anish it is a mindred nous tube, comprising the intestinuin tenue and the intestinuin crassum, whose function is to complete the processes of digestion, to provide the body (through absorption) with water, electrolytes, and nutrients; and to move along and store feedl wastes until they are expelled.

i. cae'cum, caecum (def. 2).
i. cras'sum (NA), the large intestine: the distal portion of the intestine, about five feet long, extending from its junction with the small intestine to the anus; it comprises the cecum, colon, rectum, and anal canal

i i'leum ileum i. jeju'num, jejunum.

I. rec'tum, rectum.
i. te'nue [NA], the small intestine: the proximal portion of the intestine, smaller in caliber than the large intestine, and about twenty feet long, extending from the pylorus to the occum; it comprises the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum

i. te'nue mesenteria'ie, the portion of the small intestine which has a mesentery, comprising the jejunum and ileum.

in-ti-ma (in'ti-ma) [L. "innermost"] a general term denoting an innermost structure; see tunica intima vasorum. in-ti-mal (in'ti-mal) pertaining to the inner layer of the blood vessels

(tunica intima vasorum). in-ti-mi-tis (in"ti-mi'tis) inflammation of the tunica intima of an artery or velo

In-to-cos-trin (in"to-kos'trin) trademark for a preparation of tubocurarine chloride

In-tra-ac-i-nous (in"tra-as'i-nas) within an acinus.

in-tra-ap-pen-dic-u-lar (in"tra-ap'an-dik'u-lar) within the appear

In-tra-arach-noid (in'tra-a-rak'noid) within or underneath the

in-toi-er-ance (in-tol'ar-ans) [L. in not + tolerare to bear] inability

\*\*Inter-sance (in-fo's-ans) [L. in not + foreign to Dear] inability to withstand, sensitivity, as to a drug.

disaccharide i., a symptom complex occurring after ingestion of normal quantities of dietary carbohydrates, characterized by abnormal symptoms including diarrhea, flatulence, borborygmus, dis. norma symptoms incuding diarrhea, liatulence, borborygmus, dis-tension, and pain; it is usually due to deficiency of nor or more disaccharidases but may have other causes such as impaired ab-sorption. See also lactose II, thehalase, and sucrase-isomaltase defi-ciency, and disaccharidase deficiency, under deficiency.

drug i., the state of reacting to the normal pharmacologic doses of a drug with the symptoms of oyerdosage.

exercise i., limitation of ability to perform work or exercise at nor.

mally accepted levels; cf. exercise tests, under Table of Tests.

hereditary fructose L, an autosomal recessive disorder of carbohydrate metabolism due to deficiency of fructose bisphosphate aidolase, isozyme B, with onset in infancy; it is characterized by hypoglycemia, with variable manifestations of fructosuria, iructosemia anorexia, vomiting, failure to thrive, jaundice, splenomegaly, and an anorexa, vomming, failure to time, painures, spicioliegary, air os aversion to fructose-containing foods, il tiurtreated, it may be fatal. See also essential fructosuria, under fructosuria diactose L, a disaccharled intolerance specific for factose, usually due to an inherited deficiency of lactase activity in the intestral mucosa; see also lactase deficiency.

lactose i., congenital, i. lactose intolerance present at birth, due to deficiency of lactase activity; see lactase deficiency. Il. 2. a severe autosomal dominant disorder with vomiting, dehydration, failure to thrive, disacchariduria (including iactosuria and aminoaciduria) and cataracts; it is probably due to abnormal permeability of the gastric mucosa

lysine i., congenital, an autosomal recessive disorder due to a detysne I., congenital, an autosomal recessive msorder due to a de-lect in the degradation of lysine, characterized by vomiting, rigidity, and coma and high levels of ammonia, tysine, and arginine in the blood. Cl. hypertysinemia. Tysinuric protein I., a hereditary disorder of metabolism transmit-

ted as an autosomal recessive traft, involving a defect in dibasic amino acid transport and resulting in a lack of sufficient ornithing to support activity of ornithine transcarbamylase, an inframitocho drial urea cycle enzyme, in the liver. It is characterized by growth retardation, episodic hyperammonemia, seizures, mental retarda-

tion, hepatomegaly, muscle weakness, and osteopenia and is treated by citrulline supplementation. reared by crommer supprementations sucrase i, congenital, a disaccharide intolerance specific for sucrase, usually due to a congenital defect in the sucrase-isomaltase enzyme complex; see sucrase-isomaltase deficiency.

in-tor-sion (in-tor'shan) [L. in toward + torsio twisting] inward rotation of the upper pole of the vertical meridian of each eye; called also advorsion and conclination. Cf. extorsion.

in-tort-er (in'tor-tər) [L. intorquere to twist] 1. an internal rotator. 2 an extraocular muscle that produces intorsion, i.e., the superior objuge or the superior rectus muscle. Cf. extorter.

in-tox-i-ca-tion (in-tok'si-ka'shən) [L. in intensive + Gr. toxikon pol son] 1. a state of impaired mental or physical functioning resulting from ingestion of alcohol; inebriation, simple drunkenness. 2. [DSM-III-R) an organic mental syndrome characterized by the presence in the body of an exogenous psychoactive substance that produces a the body of an exogenous psychoactive substance that produces a substance-specific syndrome of effects on the central nervous sys-tem (e.g., disturbances of perception, wakefulness, attention, think-ing, judgment, emotional control, or psychomotor behavior) that leads to maladaptive behavior such as belligerence or impaired so-

cial or occupational functioning. 3. poisoning alcohol tdiosyncratic L [DSM-III-R], maladaptive behavioral changs usually belligerence, produced by ingestion of amounts of alcohol insufficient to cause intoxication in most persons. Called also pathological i.

togical I.

bongkrek is, poisoning from bongkrek, a native Javanese dish, pre-pared by means of molds from copra press cake. When the fermer-tation, process is faulty, severe poisoning occurs, with vomiting profuse perspiration, muscle cramps, and coma. Called also tempes poisoning.

pathological i., alcohol idiosyncratic i.

roentgen i., radiation sickness

arachnoid.

water i., the condition induced by the undue retention of water with decrease in sodium concentration; it is marked by lethargy, nauses, vomiting, and mild mental aberrations, and in severe cases by convulsions and coma

intra-[L. intra within] a prefix meaning within, into, or during. in-tra-ab-dom-i-nal (in"tra-ab-dom'i-nal) within the abdomen. in-tra-ar-te-ri-al (in"tra-ahr-ter'e-al) within an artery or arteries. in-tra-ar-tic-u-lar (in"tra-ahr-tik'u-lar) [intra- + L. articulus joint] within a joint.

in-tra-atri-al (in'tra-a'tre-al) within one or both atria of the heart. in-tra-au-ral (in"tra-aw'ral) within the ear.

in-tra-au-ric-u-lar (in tra-aw-rik-u-lar) 1. within an auricle of the ear, 2. within an auricle of the heart.

in-tra-bron-chi-al (in tra-brong ke-al) situated or occurring within

in-tra-buc-cal (in'tra-buk'al) within the mouth or within the cheek. In:tra-can-a-lic-u-lar (in"tra-kan"a-lik'u-lar) within canaliculi. in-tra-cap-su-lar (in"tra-kap'su-iar) within a capsule,

in-tra-car-di-ac (in'tra-kahr'de-ak) within the heart,

in-tra-car-pal (in'tra-kahr'pal) within the wrist. ...

in-tra-car-ti-lag-i-nous (in"tra-kahr"ti-laj T-nas) within a cartilage; endochondral

in tra cavitary (in tra-kav'i tar'e) within a cavity, as that of the cervix or of the uterus. in-tra-ce-li-al (in'tra-se'le-al) within one of the body cavities.

in-tra-cel·lu·lar (in'tra-sel'u-lar) [intra-+ L. cellula celi] situated or occurring within a cell or cells.

in tra-ce-phal-ic (in tra-sa-fal'ik) within the brain. in-tra-cer-e-bel-lar (in'tra-ser'a-bel'ar) situated within the cere-

in-tra-cer-e-bral (in'tra-ser'a-bral) situated within the cerebrum.

in-tra-cer-vi-cal (in"tra-sar'vi-kai) situated within the canal of the

Intra-chon-dral (in'tra-kon'dral) endochondral.

in-tra-chon-dri-al (in"tra-kon'dre-al) endochondral. in-tra-chor-dal (in'tra-kor'dal) within the notochord.

in-tra-cis-ter-nal (in"tra-sis-tar'nal) within a cistern, especially the cisterna cerebellomedularis.

in-tra-col·ic (in'tra-kol'ik) within the colon.

In tra cor po ral (in tra-kor por al) intra corporeal. in-tra-cor-po-re-al (in"tra-kor-por'e-al) situated or occurring

within the body. in-tra-cor-pus-cu-lar (in'tra-kor-pus'ku-lar) occurring within cor-

in-tra-cos-tal (in"tra-kos'tal) on the inner surface of the rib.

in-tra-cra-ni-al (in'tra-kra'ne-al) situated within the cranium. in-tra-crine (in'tra-krin) denoting a type of hormone function in which a regulatory factor acts within the cell that synthesizes it by which a regulatory factor acts with binding to intracellular receptors.

In-tra-cru-re-us (in'tra-kroo're-as) the internal part of the musculus vastus intermedius.

in-trac-ta-ble (in-trak'ta-bal) resistant to cure, relief, or control. in-tra-cu-ta-ne-ous (in"tra-ku-ta'ne-as) within the skin; intradermai

in-tra-cys-tic (in"tra-sis'tik) within a cyst. . .

In-tra-cy-to-plas-mic (in"tra-sl"to-plaz'mik) within the cytoplasm

in-trad (in'trad) [intra- + -ad] inward in direction.

in-tra-der-mal (in'tra-dar'mal) 1, within the dermis, 2, intracutane-

in-tra-duc-tal (in"tra-duk'tal) situated or occurring within the duct

in tra-du-o-de-nal (in tra-doo'o-de'nal) within the duodenum. in-tra-du-ral (in'tra-doo'ral) within or beneath the dura.

In-tra-epi-der-mal (in"tra-ep"i-dar'mal) within the epidermis. In-tra-ep-i-phys-e-al (in'tra-ep'i-fiz'e-al) within an epiphysis.

in-tra-ep-i-the-li-al (in"tra-ep"i-the'le-al) situated among the cells of the epithelium

in-tra-eryth-ro-cyt-ic (in"tra-a-rith"ro-sit'ik) located or occurring within the erythrocyte.

in-tra-fas-cic-u-lar (in"tra-fa-sik'u-lar) within a fascicle. in-tra-fat (in"tra-fat') situated in or introduced into fatty tissue, as the subcutaneous tissue.

in-tra-fe-ta-tion (in"tra-fe-ta'shan) the development of a fetus within another fetus

in-tra-fi-lar (in"tra-fi'lar) [intra- + L. filum thread] situated within a

in-tra-fis-su-ral (in"tra-fish' a-ral) within a cerebral fissure.

in-tra-fis-tu-lar (in'tra-fis'tu-lar) within a fistula. in-tra-fol-lic-u-lar (in"tra-fo-lik'u-lar) within a follicle.

in-tra-fu-sal (in'tra-fu'zal) [intra- + L. fusus spindle] pertaining to the striated fibers within a muscle spindle.

in-tra-gas-tric (in tra-gas'trik) situated or occurring within the in-tra-gem-mal (in'tra-jem'al) [intra- + L. gemma bud] situated

within a bud, as a taste bud in-tra-gen-ic (in"tra-jen'ik) within a gene.

in-tra-glan-du-lar (in"tra-glan'du-lar) within a gland. . in-tra-glob-u-lar (in'tra-glob'u-lar) within a globe or globule, as within an erythrocyte.

in-tra-gy-ral (in'tra-ji'ral) within a cerebral gyrus. in-tra-he-pat-ic (in'tra-ha-pat'ik) within the liver. in-tra-hy-old (in"tra-hi'old) within the hyold bone.

in-tra-le-tal (in"tra-lk'tal) occurring during an attack or seizure. in-tra-in-tes-ti-nal (in'tra-in-tes'ti-nal) within the intestine. in-tra-jug-u-lar (in tra-jug'u-lar) within the jugular foramen, pro-

in-tra-la-mel-lar (in"tra-la-mel'ar) . within lamellae.

in-tra-la-ryn-ge-al (in'tra-la-rin'je-al) within the larynx. in-tra-le-sional (in"tra-le'zhan-al) occurring in or introduced di-rectly into a localized lesion.

in-tra-leu-ko-cvt-ic (in"tra-lu"ko-sit"ik) within a leukocvte. in tra-lig-a-mon-tous (in tra-lig"a-men'tas) within a ligament. in-tra-lin-gual (in"tra-ling'gwal) within the tongue.

In-tra-lo-bar (in"tra-lo'bar) within a lobe. in-tra-lob-u-lar (in'tra-lob'u-lar) within a lobule.

in-tra-loc-u-lar (in"tra-lok'u-lar) within the loculi of a structure. in-tra-lu-mi-nal (in"tra-loo'mi-nal) within the lumen of a tube, as of

a blood vessel in-tra-mam-ma-ry (in"tra-mam'a-re) within the breast. in-tra-mar-gin-al (in"tra-mahr:(I-nal) within a margin.

in-tra-mas-toi-di-tis (in"tra-mas"toi-di'tis) inflammation of the mastoid antrum and cells of the mastoid process.

in-tra-mat-ri-cal (in"tra-mat'ri-kal) within a matrix. in-tra-med-ul-lary (in"tra-med'u-lar"e) 1. within the spinal cord. 2. within the medulla oblongata. 3. within the marrow cavity of a bone.

in-tra-mem-bra-nous (in'tra-mem'bra-nas) within a membrane. in-tra-me-nin-ge-al'(in"tra-ma-nin'je-al) within the meninges. in-tra-mo-lec-u-lar (In"tra-mo-lek'u-lar) within the molecule.

in-tra-mu-ral (in'tra-mu'ral) [intra- + L. murus wail] within the wall of an organ: in-tra-mus-cu-lar (in'tra-mus'ku-lar) [intra- + L. musculus muscie] within the substance of a muscle.

in-tra-myo-car-di-al (in'tra-mi'o-kahr'de-al) within the myocar-

in-tra-nar-i-al (in"tra-nar e-al) within the nares.

in-tra-na-sal (in"tra-na'zaf) [intra- + L. nasus nose] within the nose. in-tra-na-tal (in"tra-na'tal) occurring during birth.

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in-tra-neu-ral (in"tra-noor'al) within or into a nerve. in-tra-nu-cle-ar (in"tra-noo'kle-ar) within a nucleus, as a cell nucleus.

in-tra-oc-u-lar (in"tra-ok'u-lar) within the eye.

in-tra-op-er-a-tive (in'tra-op'ar-a-tiv) occurring during the course of a surgical operation.

in-tra-oral (in"tra-or'-al) within the mouth.

in-tra-or-bi-tal (in"tra-or'bi-tal)" within the orbit.

in-tra-os-se-ous (in"tra-os'e-as) within a bone. In-tra-os-te-al (in"tra-os'te-al) intraosseous.

in-tra-ovar-i-an (in'tra-o-var'e-an) within the ovary.

In-tra-ov-u-lar (in tra-ov'u-lar) within an ovum.

in tra-pan-cre-at-ic (in tra-pan kre-at'ik) within the pancreas. in-tra-par-en-chym-a-tous (in"tra-par"an-kim'a-tas) within the parenchyma of an organ.

in-tra-pa-ri-e-tal (in'tra-pa-ri'a-tal) [intra- + L. paries wall] 1, intra-mural, 2, situated in the parietal region of the brain.

in-tra-par-tal (in'tra-pahr'tal) intrapartum. in-tra-par-turn (in'tra-pahr'tam) occurring during childbirth, or

during delivery.

in-tra-pel-vic (in"tra-pel'vik) within the pelvis. in-tra-peri-car-di-al (in'tra-per'ikahi'de-al) within the pericar-

in-tra-per-i-ne-al (in"tra-per"i-ne'al) within the tissues of the periin-tra-peri-to-ne-ai (in"tra-per"i-to-ne'al) within the peritoneal cav-

in-tra-pi-al (in tra-pe'al) within or beneath the pia mater.

in-tra-pia-cen-tal (in tra-pla-sen tal) within the placenta.

in-tra-pleu-ral (in'tra-ploor'al) within the pleura. in-tra-pon-tine (in"tra-pon'tin) [intra- + L. pons] within the substance of the nons.

in tra-pros tat ic (in tra-pros-tat'lk) within the prostate gland. in-tra-pro-to-plas-mic (in"tra-pro"to-plaz'mlk) within the protoplasm.

in-tra-psy-chic (in"tra-si'kik) occurring inside the mind; taking place within the mind. in-tra-pul-mo-nary (in"tra-pul'mo-nar"e) situated in the substance

of the lung. in-tra-py-ret-ic (in'tra-pi-ret'ik) [intra- + Gr. pyretos fever] during

the stage of fever in-tra-ra-chid-i-an (in'tra-ra-kid'e-an) Intraspinal.

in-tra-rec-tal (in"tra-rek'tal) .within the rectum.

in-tra-re-nal (in'tra-re'nal) within the kidney. in-tra-ret-l-nal (in"tra-ret'i-nal) within the retina.

in-tra-scle-ral (in"tra-skler/al) within the sclera.

in-tra-scro-tai (in'tra-skro'tal) within the scrotum. in-tra-seg-men-tal (in'tra-seg-men'tal) within a single segment, such as a bronchopulmonary segment or spinal segment.

in-tra-sel-lar (in'tra-sel'ar) within the sella-turcica. ... in-tra-spi-nal (in'tra-spi'nal) situated or occurring within the verte-bral column.

in-tra-sple-nic (in'tra-sple'nik) within the spleen.

in-tra-ster-nal (in'tra-star'nal) within the sternum. in-tra-sti-tial (in'tra-stish'al) within the cells or fibers of a tissue.

in-tra-stro-mal (in"tra-stro'mal) within the stroma of an organ. in-tra-syno-vi-al (in"tra-si-no've-al) within the synovial cavity of a joint.

in-tra-tar-sal (in'tra-tahr'səl) within or on the inner side of the

in-tra-tes-tic-u-lar (in tra-tes-tik'u-lar) within the testis. in-tra-the-cal (in"tra-the'kal) within a sheath; see also under injec-

in-tra-the-nar (in"tra-the'nar) 'situated between the thenar and hy-

pothenar eminences.

in-tra-tho-rac-ic (in"tra-tho-ras'ik) endothoracic. in-tra-ton-sil-lar (in"tra-ton'si-lar) within a tonsil.

in-tra-tra-bec-u-lar (in"tra-tra-bek'u-lar) within a trabecula

in-tra-tra-che-al (in"tra-tra'ke-al) endotracheal.

in-tra-tu-bal (in"tra-too'bal) situated or occurring within a tube, especially within a uterine tube.

in-tra-tu-bu-lar (in"tra-too'bu-lar) within the tubules of an organ, in-tra-tym-pan-ic (in"tra-tim-pan'ik) within the tympanic cavity.

in-tra-ure-ter-al (in'tra-u-re'tar-al) within the ureter. in-tra-ure-thrai (in"tra-u-re'thral) within the urethra.

In-tra-uter-ine (in"tra-u'tar-in) within the uterus.

in-tra-vag-i-nal (in"tra-vaj"i-nal) within the vagina.

in-trav-a-sa-tion (in-trav's-za'shən) the entrance of foreign material into a blood vessel. in-tra-vas-cu-lar (in"tra-vas'ku-lar) [intra- + L. vasculum vessel] within a vessel or vessels.

in-tra-ve-na-tion (in'tra-ve-na'shan) the entrance or injection of foreign matter into a vein

in-tra-ve-nous (In"tra-ve'nas) within a vein or veins.

in-tra-ven-tric-u-lar (in"tra-ven-trik'u-lar) within a ventricle. in-tra-ver-sion (in"tra-var'zhan) in orthodontics, malocclusion in which the teeth or other maxillary structures are too near the ma-dian plane. Cf. extraversion, def. 1.

in-tra-ver-te-bral (in"tra-var'ta-bral) intraspinal.

in-tra-ves-i-cal (in'tra-ves'i-kal) [intra- + L. vesica bladder] situated within the bladder.

in-tra-vil-lous (in"tra-vil'as) situated within a villus. in-tra-vi-tal (In'tra-vi'tal) occurring during life.

in-tra vi-tam (in'tra vi'tam) [L.] during life.

in-tra-vi-tel-line (in"tra-vi-tel'ln) within the vitellus or yolk.

in-tra-vit-re-ous (In"tra-vit're-as) into or within the vitreous. in-tra-zole (in'tra-zōl) chemical name: 1-(4 chlorobenzoyl)-3-(1H-tetrazol-5-ylmethyl)-1H-indole; an anti-inflammatory, 3 - (117 - 101. C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>12</sub>CIN<sub>5</sub>O.

In-trin-sic (in-trin'sik) [L. intrinsecus situated on the inside] situated entirely within or pertaining exclusively to a part.

in-trip-ty-line hy-dro-chlo-ride (in-trip/ty-len) chemical name: 4-(5H-dibenzo(a,d)cyclohepten-5-yildene)-N.N-dimethyl-2-butynyla-mine hydrochloride; an antidepressant, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N-HCl. intro- [L. intro within] a prefix meaning into or within.

in-tro-duc-er (in"tra-doo'sar) an Intubator.

in-tro-fi-er (in'tro-fi'er) a liquid which has the property of lowering the interfacial tension of emulsions. in-tro-flex-ion (in tro-flek'shan) a bending inward.

in-tro-gas-tric (in tro-gas-trik) [intro- + Gr. gaster stomach] conveyed or leading into the stomach. in-tro-gres-sion (in'tro-gresh'an) [intro- + L. gressus course] the incorporation of a gene from one complex into another as a result of

in-troi-tus (in-tro'f-tas) pl. intro'itus [L., from intro within + ire to go]

a general term for the entrance to a cavity or space. pel'vis, apertura pelvis superior.

i. vagi nae, ostium vaginae.

in-tro-jec-tion (in'tro-jek'shan) [intro- + L. jacere to throw] an im mature unconscious defense mechanism in which loved or hated external objects are absorbed into the self; anxiety is diminished by reducing the possibility of loss in the case of a loved object, or by internally controlling aggression on the part of a hated object. in-tro-mis-sion (in"tro-mish'an)-[intro- + L. mittere to send] the

Insertion of one part or instrument into another, as of the penis into the vagina

in-tron (in tron) a noncoding intervening sequence in a gene; almost all eukaryotic genes contain several intron separating the coding sequences (scons). After the 5'-cap and polyla tail are added to a primary mRNA transcript, the introns are removed and the exons spliced together by enzymes that recognize short sequences that identify exon-intron junctions, resulting in a mature mRNA that is ready for translation (protein synthesis). Called also intervening set.

side"] the essential elements of an organ; used in anatomical n side"] The essential elements of an organ; used in anatonical no-menclature as a spenral term to designate the functional elements of an organ, as distinguished from its framework, or stroma. Producting the production of the

pa-ren-chy-mal (pa-reng'ki-mal) pertaining to or of the nature of parenchyma.

paren-chym-a-ti-tis (par"əng-kim"ə-ti'tis) inflammation of a parenchyma

par-en-chym-a-tous (par'ang-kim'a-tas) pertaining to or of the nature of parenchyma.

par-en-chym-u-la (par-ang-kim'u-la) the embryonic stage next succeeding that called the closed blastula.

Par-en-do-my-ces (par'en-do-mi'sez) a former genus of veastlike fungi, species of which have now been included in the genus Candida

pa-ren-tal (pa-ren'tal) of, pertaining to, or derived from the parents.

parenteral (po-ren'tora) [para] + Gr. enteron intestine] not through the alimentary canal but rather by injection through some other route, as subcutaneous, intramuscular, intraorbital, intracapsular, intrastenal, intravenous, etc.

par-epi-did-y-mis (par'ep-i-did'i-mis) paradidymis.

par-epi-gas-tric (par'ep-i-gas'trik): near the epigastrium. pa-re-sis (pa-re'sis) [Gr. "relaxation"] slight or incomplete paraly-

sis. general p., parenchymatous neurosyphills in which chronic menin-goencephalitis causes gradual loss of cortical function, resulting in progressive dementia and generalized paralysis, which generalize occurs 10 to 20 years after the initial infection of syphilis. Called

also Bayle's disease, dementia paralytica; paralytic d neurosyphilis, and syphilitic meningoencephalitis. par-es-the-sia (par"as-the'zha) [para- + -esthesia] an abnormal

touch sensation, such as burning, prickling, or formication, often in the absence of an external stimulus. Bernhardt's p., meralgia paresthetica.

par-es-thet-ic (par'ss-thet'lk) pertaining to or marked by paresthesia.

pa-ret-ic (pa-ret'lk) pertaining to or affected with paresis.

par-fo-cal (pahr-fo'kəl) [L. par equal + focus hearth] retaining correct focus on changing powers in microscopy.

par-gy-line hy-dro-chlo-ride (par'go-len) [USP] a monoamine oxi-dase inhibitor used in the treatment of moderate to severe hypertension; administered orally.

Par-ham band (pahr'əm) [Frederick William Parham, American sur-geon, 1856-1927] see under band. pari-ca (par'i-ka) a narcotic snuff prepared from the leguminous

seeds of Piptadenia (Anadenanthera) species, a tree of Brazil. The seeds contain dimethyltryptamine and related psychotomimetic ine alkaloids. Called also cohoba

pa-ric-ine (pa-ris'in) a quinoline alkaloid from the bark of Cinchona succirubra Parvon. (Rubiaceae), redbark cinchona.

pari-es (par e-te) pl. pari-etes [L.] a wall; [NA] a general term for the wall of an organ or body cavity, p. anterior gas tricus [NA], the wall of the stomach directed toward the ventral surface of the body. Called also p. anterior ven-

toward the ventral surface of the Dody. Cause asso p. annexo voer friend! [Na alternative], p. ante 'rior vagina that is intimately associated with the poterior wall of the bladder and urethra. p. ante 'rior ventri' culi, [Na alternative for p. anterior gestricus, p. caro' tieus cavilut its tympa rince [Na], the anterior yaull of the tympanic cavity, related to the carotid canal, in which is lodged the internal carolid artery.

internal carotic artery.

p. exter runs the fuel cochlear is [NA], the external wall of the cochlear duct, adjacent to the outer wall of the cochlea.

p. infc 'inor or bitae [NA], the inferior wall of the orbit, formed by the orbital surfaces of the mandla and the zygomatic and palatine.

bones; called also floor of orbit. p. jugula'ris cavita'tis tympa'nicae [NA], the floor of the tympanic cavity, which is in intimate relation with the jugular fossa, which lodges the bulb of the internal jugular vein.

p. labyrin'thicus cavita'tis tympa'nicae [NA], the medial wall of the tympanic cavity.

p. latera'lis or'bitae [NA], the lateral wall of the orbit, formed by the orbital surfaces of the great wing of the sphenoid bone, the zygomatic bone, and the zygomatic process of the frontal bone.
p. mastol'deus cavita'tis tympa'nicae [NA], the posterior wall of the tympanic cavity, related to the mastoid portion of the temporal

p. media'lis or'bitae [NA], the medial wall of the orbit, formed by parts of the maxillary, lacrimal, ethmoid, and sphenoid bones, p. membrana'ceus bron'chi [NA], that part of the wall of the

smaller bronchi where the cartilage is deficient. p. membrana'ceus cavita'tis tympa'nicae [NA], the outer, or lateral, wall of the tympanic cavity, formed mainly by the tympanic

eral, wall of the tympanic cavity, formed mainfy by the tympanic membrane.

The membrane is reduced [NA], the posterion part of the wall of the traches where the cartiligations rings are deficient.

Posterior garacticus [NA], the wall of the stomach directed posterior garacticus of the wall of the stomach directed contribution of the contributi

orbit. p. tegmenta'lis cavita'tis tympa'nicae [NA], the roof of the tym-

panic cavity, related to part of the petrous portion of the temporal

p. tympa'nicus duc'tus cochlea'ris [NA], tympanic wall of cochlear p, tympa incuss office inso ochlear its [NA], lympanic wall of cochlear duct: the wall of the cochlear duct that separates it from the scale, tympani, composed of the osseous spiral laminae and the basilgar membrane. Called also membrane spiralis ducane sortherair [NA] a ternative] and spiral membrane of cochlear affice. I have transitive and spiral membrane of cochlear duct.
P. vestBulair 5 duc that 'cochlear' fis [NA], vestBulair wall of cochlear duct the thin anterior wall of the cochlear duct, which separates it from the scale vestBull; called also membrane agestization; rates it from the scale vestBull; called also membrane agestization.

ductus cochlearis [NA alternative], vestibular membrane of cochlear duct, and Reissner's membrane.

pa-ri-e-tal (pa-ri'a-tal) [L. parietalis] 1. of or pertaining to the walls of a cavity. 2. pertaining to or located near the parietal bone, as the parietal lobe.

pa-ri-e-tes (pa-ri'a-tez) [L.] plural of paries.

pa-ri-e-ti-tis (pa-ri'a-ti'tis) inflammation of the wall of an organ.

parie to fron tal (pari's to frun'tal) pertaining to the parietal and frontal bones, gyri, or fissures. pa-ri-e-tog-ra-phy (pa-ri"a-tog'ra-fe) radiographic visualization of the walls of an organ,

gastric p., radiographic visualization of the stomach wall by special technique, as a means of detecting early gastric neoplasm. pa-ri-e-to-oc-cip-i-tai (pa-ri'a-to-ok-sip'i-tai) pertaining to the pa-

rietal and occipital bones or lobes. pa-ri-e-to-sphe-noid (pa-ri"a-to-sfe'noid) pertaining to the parietal

parrie to splanch nic (pari a to splank nik) parietovisceral pa-ri-e-to-squa-mo-sal (pa-ri"a-to-skwah-mo'sal). pertaining to the parietal bone and the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

pari-e-to-tem-po-rai (pa-ri"a-to-tem'por-ai) pertaining to the pari-etal and temporal bones or lobes. pa-ri-e-to-vis-ce-ral (pa-ri"a-to-vis'a-ral) both parietal and vis-

ceral; pertaining to the walls of a cavity and the viscera within it. Pa-ri-naud's syndrome, oculoglandular syndrome (pal-ri-nōz') [Henri Parinaud, French ophthalmologist, 1844-1905] see

under syndrome. pa-ri pas-su (par'e pas'oo) [L., "at equal pace"]. coincidentally with; to the same proportion or degree.

parity (parTte) 1. [L. parere to bring forth, produce] para, the condition of a woman with respect to her having borne viable offspring. Cf. gravidity. 2. [L. par equal] equality; close correspondence or similarity.

Park's aneurysm (pahrks) [Henry Park, English surgeon, 1744-1831] see under aneurysm.

Par-ker's fluid (pahr'karz) [George Howard Parker, American zoologist, 1864-1955] see under fluid

Par-kin-son's disease, facies (sign) (pahr'kin-sanz) [James Par-kinson, English physician, 1755–1824] see paratysis agitans, and under facies. See also parkinsonism.

par-kin-so-ni-an (pahr'kin-son'e-an) named for James Parkinson